
(Third) Report showing the progress made in giving effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India, during the Calendar year 1931.

Part I.—Central Government.

PART I.

Statement showing the action taken by the Government of India, during the calendar year 1931, on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India with which they are concerned.

Chapter (with para.) of Report and number of recommendation.	Subject.	Action taken. <i>(Circular stamp: GOVT. OF INDIA, AGRI. DEPT., REC. NO.)</i>
CHAPTER III.—Organisation of Agricultural Research.	1. Recommendations 1 to 17 & 19 (paras. 40-55 & 57-58).	<p>Constitution of Council of Agricultural Research.</p> <p><i>Recommendations (1) to (6).</i>—Attention is invited to the remarks in the previous report.</p> <p><i>Recommendation (7).</i>—The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research took over the management of the Sugar Bureau, referred to in the previous report, with effect from the 1st April, 1931. The question of establishing a Bureau of Animal Husbandry and a Bureau of Agricultural Intelligence is still under the consideration of the Council.</p> <p><i>Recommendations (8) to (17) and (19).</i>—The position is as stated in the previous report.</p> <p>..</p>
2. Recommendations 20 & 21 (paras. 58-59).	Appointment of a whole-time Director for the Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research, Pusa.	<p>As stated in the first report, these recommendations have been accepted. Dr. B. A. Keen of the Rothamsted Experimental Station, who was appointed Director of the Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research, Pusa, in November, 1930, for one year, left the Institute on the termination of the period of his engagement. The Imperial Mycologist at the Institute was then appointed Director while retaining charge of his own Section. Dr. Keen had also suggested in his scheme for the reorganisation of the Pusa Institute that the Director should take an active part in research and that his duties should be combined with the Headship of a Section.</p>
3. Recommendation 22 (para. 60).	Expansion of the Pusa Institute as an educational centre.	<p>As stated in the previous report, the advice of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research was sought as to the type of courses which the Provinces require and a class of students which should be admitted to the Pusa Institute. The subject was discussed in January, 1931, at a meeting of the Advisory Board of the Council, which adopted the following general Resolution :—“That Pusa should continue to be developed actively and to the greatest possible extent as an Institute for fundamental research. If facilities for post-graduate training analogous to those provided at present are then offered, it will attract research students in proportion to its success as a research centre.” The Board also made the following recommendations :—</p> <p>(a) that the provision of facilities for research work and for acquiring a knowledge of modern research methods and technique is all-important and involves a certain amount of definite but not formal instruction ;</p>

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CHAPTER III.—Organisation of Agricultural Research— <i>contd.</i>	Expansion of the Pusa Institute as an educational centre— <i>concld.</i>	<p>(b) that there is need for a special post-graduate course of an original nature for Assistant and Deputy Directors of Agriculture and that in some cases it will be desirable to give a refresher course in the various branches of agricultural science in order to assist students coming from a Provincial Department of Agriculture, who left the university or the agricultural college several years before and are not acquainted with the recent advances in pure science;</p> <p>(c) that for university students seeking admission to the post-graduate courses it should be insisted that ordinarily they should have the highest degree in science, short of a Doctor's degree, awarded by the university from which they came, and that for agricultural graduates a first class or a high position in the college gradation list should be demanded;</p> <p>(d) that entry to the post-graduate courses should not be confined to men already in Government service but should be open to private students; and</p> <p>(e) that in each province there should be a selection committee on which due representation should be given to universities and that the recommendations of such selection committees should go before a selection committee at Pusa, which should have the final voice in the selection of students. The Pusa authorities should have power to admit students who had not gone before a provincial selection committee but who in their opinion were suitable for taking up the post-graduate course. In regard to qualifications, ordinary candidates should not be selected unless they had the highest degree in science, short of a Doctor's degree, which the university from which they came awarded.</p>
		<p>The recommendations of the Imperial Council were still under consideration at the end of the year under report.</p>
4. Recommendations 24-25 (para. 62).	Part to be played by Indian Universities in Agricultural development.	<p>The Inter-University Board continued to keep in close touch with the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. The co-operation of universities in agricultural research under the aegis of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research continued to develop.</p>
5. Recommendation 26 (para. 64).	Internal co-ordination and co-operation in Research Institutes.	<p>Dr. Keen, the late Director of the Pusa Institute, was of the opinion that under the present system of re-organisation of the Pusa Institute no advantage was to be gained by following the Rothamsted system commended by the Royal Commission. The recommendation will be reconsidered if and when Dr. Keen's reorganisation scheme for the Pusa Institute comes into operation.</p>

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CHAPTER III.—Organisation of Agricultural Research— <i>concl.</i>		
6. Recommendations 28-29 (para. 65).	Constitution of a Central Jute Committee.	Attention is invited to the remarks in the previous report. An examination of the replies received from the Governments of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam showed that while there was general agreement that a Central Jute Committee should be established at an early date, considerable difference of opinion existed among the trade interests in Bengal in regard to the scope of the proposed Committee, its personnel and the method of financing it. The final proposals of the Government of India, in the light of the local Governments' replies, were sent in January, 1931, to the three local Governments and through them to the main commercial interests concerned, for criticism and suggestions. These proposals found acceptance by the Governments of Bihar and Orissa and Assam in their entirety but the reply of the Government of Bengal still disclosed the same wide cleavage of opinion among the commercial interests in that province in regard to the scope of the Committee as well as its personnel. It was eventually decided in view of the existing financial conditions that the proposal should be held over until the recommendations of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee on a scheme for the establishment of a Central Jute Corporation, had been examined by the Government of India.
7. Recommendation (para. 66).	30 Establishment of additional Research Sub-stations to the Pusa Institute.	Both the Sub-stations, <i>viz.</i> , Sugarcane and Botanical, referred to in the previous report, have since been established.
8. Recommendation (para. 67).	31 Continuance of the Board of Agriculture in India.	The position is as stated in the previous report.
CHAPTER IV.—Agricultural Improvement.		
9. Recommendations 30, 31, 35 & 36. (paras. 87, 91 & 92).	Conservation of Fertilisers; Export Tax on Oilseeds, Bone, Bone meal and Fish Manures or the total Prohibition of the Export of these products.	Attention is invited to the remarks in the previous report.
		The Oilseed Crushing Committee, appointed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, met twice in 1931 and the question of the levy of export duty on oilseeds is one of the numerous subjects which are engaging its attention.
		The Fertilisers Committee of the Council did not meet during the year as the relevant data, which had been called for from the Provinces, had not been received from all the local Governments.
10. Recommendations 39 & 69. (paras. 95 & 109).	Railway freight concessions on Fertilisers and Agricultural Machinery.	No action has been taken beyond that stated in the first Report, but a proposal to appoint a Committee consisting of representatives of the Railway Board and others to examine the question of railway freight rates on agricultural products and implements is under consideration.

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CHAPTER IV.—Agricultural Improvement— concl'd.		
11. Recommendation 74 (para. 113).	Modification of Rules framed under the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914.	The import, except by the Director of Agriculture, Madras Presidency, of Hevea rubber plants and seeds into British India from America or from the West Indies has been prohibited. The import of coffee plants, coffee seeds and coffee beans, except by the Director of Agriculture, Madras Presidency, who may do so for experimental purposes only, has also been prohibited.
12. Recommendation 75 (para. 113).	Co-operation of maritime Indian States in preventing the importation of Pests and Diseases from outside India.	The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, to which the question was referred for advice, recommended that the most feasible method was to seek the co-operation of the maritime Indian States in dealing with specific problems as they arose. This recommendation endorses the present practice and has been accepted by the Government of India. The Indian States concerned are generally co-operating in the enforcement of the rules under the Destructive Insects and Pests Act.
13. Recommendation 77 (para. 114).	Strengthening of the Mycological and Entomological staff of the Central Government.	Attention is invited to the remarks in the previous report.
14. Recommendation 80 (para. 116).	Protection against Wild Animals.	Attention is invited to the remarks in the first report. The question of cheapening the cost of wire fencing used for the protection of crops against wild animals was considered by the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in June, 1931, and its views were forwarded to the Tariff Board for consideration in connection with the question of protection to the Wire and Wire Nail Industry. The Tariff Board have recommended the exclusion, from protective duty, of barbed and stranded fencing wire and wire netting.
15. Recommendations 45, 70 & 71 (paras. 99 & 110).	Tariff Concessions	The position is the same as stated in the previous report.
CHAPTER VI.—Demonstration and Propaganda.		
16. Recommendation 1 (para. 129).	Discontinuance by the Board of Agriculture of its Review of the Methods of Demonstration and Propaganda employed in the provinces.	Attention is invited to the remarks in the previous report.
17. Recommendation 34 (para. 150).	Government of India Prize for Agricultural Improvement.	Attention is invited to the remarks in the previous report. The drawings, received from competitors for the bone-crusher prize announced by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research will be scrutinised by an Expert Committee to be appointed by the Council for the purpose.

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CHAPTER VII.—Animal Husbandry.		
18. Recommendation 46 (para. 204).	Export of Cattle	The position is as stated in the previous reports.
19. Recommendations 52 & 53. (para. 209).	Establishment of a Central Institute of Animal Nutrition.	The revised scheme, referred to in the previous report, was referred to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, which agreed to the necessity for the establishment of an enlarged Animal Nutrition Institute in India and suggested its location at Dehra Dun. The scheme, however, would have involved considerable expenditure on the purchase of land and cattle and in view of financial stringency it was decided to abandon it. In order, however, to secure closer relationship between the animal and human branches of nutrition, provision has been made for the representation of the Indian Research Fund Association, under whose auspices researches on human nutrition are being carried out, on the Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, in addition to their existing representation on the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.
20. Recommendations 54 & 55 (para. 210).	Animal Genetics	Attention is invited to the remarks in the previous report.
21. Recommendations 56- 60 (para. 211).	Dairying Section of the Imperial Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Bangalore.	The question of the future of the Dairying Section at Bangalore, with due regard to the need for reducing the expenditure of the Pusa Institute and its sub-stations on account of the existing financial stringency, was under consideration at the end of the year.
2. Recommendation 61 (para. 211).	Continuance of the Cattle Bureau.	The scheme for the establishment of an All-India Bureau of Animal Husbandry, referred to in the previous report, was discussed by the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in June, 1931, and it was decided that a small committee should formulate a tentative scheme which would be submitted to the next meeting of the Animal Husbandry Wing of the Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry. The matter is still under consideration.
3. Recommendation 62 (para. 211).	Cattle Conferences	The position is as stated in the previous report.
4. Recommendations 63- 65 (para. 212).	Representation of the interest of Animal Husbandry on the Council of Agricultural Research.	The three years' term for which Colonel A. Olver, C.B., C.M.G., F.R.C.V.S., was appointed Animal Husbandry Expert to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, expires on the 17th April, 1933.
CHAPTER VIII.—Forests.		
25. Recommendations 5 & 7 (paras. 219 & 220).	Railway freight on Fodder, Wood, Charcoal and Coal.	The railway freight rates on these commodities are already on a very low basis and no action contemplated.

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CHAPTER IX.—Diseases of Livestock and their control.		
26. Recommendation 14 (para. 246).	All-India Contagious Diseases of Animals Act.	<p>Attention is invited to the remarks in the previous reports.</p> <p>A draft Bill has been prepared by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research with the help of the Legislative Department and model rules thereunder are being drafted.</p>
27. Recommendations 23 & 24 (para. 251).	Revision of the emoluments of the Veterinary Advisers to the local Governments.	<p>Attention is invited to the remarks in the first report. Since then, the emoluments of the posts of Director, Veterinary Services, in the Punjab and the Madras Presidency, when held by members of the Indian Veterinary Service, have been revised with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India.</p>
28. Recommendations 43-46 (para. 258).	Higher Veterinary Training.	<p>The recommendation for the institution at one of the existing veterinary colleges of a course of training for candidates for the provincial veterinary services was, generally speaking, accepted by all local Governments, but the majority of them made it clear that they would be unable to proceed with the expansion of their provincial veterinary services while present financial conditions continued. The Government of India also for the same reason find themselves unable to proceed with the recommendation at present. It has been estimated that if the veterinary college at Lahore were selected for the purpose, the scheme would involve an immediate non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,325 and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 70,760, and an ultimate non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 86,825, and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,01,470, exclusive of the cost of a dairy which would probably be required as an adjunct to the college. The Government of India could not find such sums at present, even if they accepted them as a legitimate charge on central revenues, and as local Governments are evidently not in a position to do so, it has been decided to defer further consideration of the proposals indefinitely for the present.</p>
29. Recommendations 49-55 & 59 (paras. 262-264).	Re-organisation of the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar.	<p>The position is as stated in the previous report.</p>
30. Recommendation 56 (para. 264).	Revival of the appointment of the Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department, or the creation of a post of Veterinary Adviser to the Government of India.	<p>Attention is invited to the remarks in the first report.</p>
31. Recommendations 57-58 (para. 264).	Standing Committee of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research to deal with Veterinary matters.	<p>Attention is invited to the remarks in the first report. <i>Ad hoc</i> committees are at present constituted to consider specific important veterinary problems. The question of appointing a Standing Committee has been kept pending till more experience is gained.</p>

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CHAPTER X.—Irrigation.		
32. Recommendations 19, 20, 25 & 37 (paras. 285, 288 & 295).	Establishment of a Central Bureau of Information on Irrigation matters (including matters arising out of Hydro-electric development).	The position is as stated in the previous report.
33. Recommendation 35 (para. 293).	Transfer of District Canals in the North-West Frontier Province to the charge of the Irrigation Department.	The position is as stated in the previous report.
34. Recommendation 36 (para. 294).	Irrigation in Baluchistan	The position is as stated in the previous report.
CHAPTER XI.—Communications and Marketing.		
35. Recommendations 15, 16, 18, 47 and para. 345 generally, (paras. 313, 315 and 345).	Freight Concessions	Attention is invited to the remarks in the two previous reports. As regards recommendation 18—transport of cattle by railways—the Indian Railway Conference Association have since reported that railways are not in favour of a rule making it compulsory to unload and rest cattle after travelling 200 miles, as not only would it be difficult to work such a rule but the arrangement would not be popular with owners. The Conference Association have also examined the question of improving the type of wagons used for the carriage of cattle and are of opinion that the standard type now in use is satisfactory. The Railway Board concur in these views.
36. Recommendations 21-22 (para. 318).	Water Hyacinth	The question of transport of milch cattle, when no longer in milk, back to stock-raising districts at reduced rates, mentioned in the last report, was referred by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research to the Railway Board, who were unable to support the suggestion.
37. Recommendation 23 (para. 319).	Post and Telegraph facilities.	Attention is invited to the remarks in the previous report. During 1931, no Provincial Government or private party within the limits of British India desired to make use of the facilities referred to therein.
38. Recommendation 37 (para. 339).	Standardisation of Weights and Measures.	Attention is invited to the remarks in the first report.
39. Recommendation 46 (para. 344).	Grain Elevator System	No action is called for, vide remarks in the first report.
40. Recommendation 48 (para. 346).	Possibilities of Cold Storage.	Attention is invited to the remarks in the previous report. No further action has been taken.

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CHAPTER XI.—Communications and Marketing —concl.		
41. Recommendation (para. 349).	51 Expert assistance in Agriculture and Co-operation to the Indian Trade Commissioner in London and the Director General of Commercial Intelligence in Calcutta.	Attention is invited to the remarks in the second report.
42. Recommendation (para. 349).	52 Appointment of Trade Commissioners in other countries.	Attention is invited to the remarks in the second report. The officer selected for the post of Indian Trade Commissioner at Hamburg assumed charge of his duties with effect from the 1st March, 1931. An officer for the post of Indian Trade Commissioner at Milan has also been selected but owing to financial stringency the opening of the office has been held in abeyance. The officer has been placed on a continued period of training in the office of the Director General, Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta. For the same reason, further progress with the scheme has of necessity been held in abeyance.
CHAPTER XII.—The Finance of Agriculture.		
43. Recommendation (para. 368).	23 Review of position of money-lenders.	Effect has been given to this recommendation as stated in the previous reports.
CHAPTER XIII.—Co-operation.		
44. Recommendation (para. 378).	15 The Co-operative Movement in Minor Administrations.	The proposals for further additional staff for the Co-operative Department in the North-West Frontier Province, referred to in the previous report, were sanctioned during the year.
45. Recommendation (para. 389).	39 All-India Enquiry into the Co-operative Movement.	Attention is invited to the remarks in the previous report.
CHAPTER XIV.—The Village.		
46. Recommendations 10 and 11 (paras. 411 and 412).	Production of Quinine and control of its distribution.	As stated in the previous report, the Government of Madras are willing to transfer their cinchona plantations and factory to the Government of India but the Government of Bengal are not in favour of the proposal. As the question will have to be considered from an entirely fresh point of view if the new constitution deprives the Government of India of the power which they now possess under the Devolution Rules in regard to the control over the production, supply and distribution of quinine, the Government of India have decided to take no action for the present on the recommendation of the Royal Commission.

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CHAPTER XIV.—The Village—concl.		
47. Recommendation 12 (para. 413).	Medical Aid . . .	The position is as stated in the previous report.
48. Recommendations 13, 15-17 and 19 (paras. 414 and 417).	Human Nutrition . . .	The position is as stated in the previous report.
CHAPTER XV.—Education.		
49. Recommendations 42 and 43 (para. 480).	Post-graduate training in Agricultural Science.	This has already been dealt with in connection with the expansion of the Pusa Institute as an educational centre— <i>vide</i> remarks against item 3—recommendation 22 in Chapter III.
50. Recommendation 47 (para. 483).	Educational Conferences	The opinions of local Governments on the proposal to revive the Central Advisory Board of Education and the Bureau of Education in India, referred to in the previous report, were received, but further consultation was necessary before the Government of India could formulate any conclusions.
CHAPTER XVI.—Rural Industries and Labour.		
51. Recommendation 8 (para. 499).	Indian Lac Association . . .	Attention is invited to the remarks in the previous report.
52. Recommendation 21 (para. 508).	Internal Migration . . .	The Royal Commission on Labour in India has since made its report and has endorsed the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Agriculture that all restrictions on the free movement of labour in India should be reduced to a minimum and should be abolished as soon as possible. The Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Bill, which has been introduced in the Legislative Assembly and referred to a Select Committee will, if passed, in its present form, make it impossible to prohibit emigration to Assam from any area. The measure is also designed to make it possible to reduce to a minimum the control exercised over such emigration.
53. Recommendations 23 & 24 (para. 510).	Emigration . . .	As stated in the previous reports, no further action on these recommendations is called for at present.
CHAPTER XVII.—Horticulture and Plantations.		
54. Recommendation 17 (para. 521).	Representation of Planting Community on the Council of Agricultural Research.	Attention is invited to the remarks in the first report.

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<p>CHAPTER XVIII.—Statistics.</p> <p>55. Recommendations 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 16-19, 21, 22 & 24-25 (paras. 525 & 530-534).</p>	<p>Improvement of Statistics.</p>	<p>In connection with the details given in the previous report, the following remarks are offered:—</p> <p><i>Recommendations 1, 2 & 7.</i>—Additional staff has since been sanctioned for the office of the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics to cope with the additional work in connection with the improvement of agricultural statistics.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 4.</i>—The scheme for the publication of forecasts, referred to in the previous report, was still awaited from the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 8.</i>—As stated in the previous report, instructions have already issued for the collection of separate figures for rural areas in the Reports on Education. The consideration of the question of securing some measure of uniformity in the classification of schools is still awaiting the revival of the Central Advisory Board of Education mentioned in the remarks against item 50—Educational Conferences.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 16.</i>—No remarks.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 17.</i>—The views of the authorities concerned regarding the feasibility of including figures of coffee plantations of less than ten acres to ensure the completeness of the present statistics were received and were under consideration.</p> <p><i>Recommendations 18 & 19.</i>—The position is as stated in the previous report.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 21.</i>—A scheme for the compilation of Inland Trade (Rail and River-borne) Statistics has been drawn up by the Government of India but has had to be held in abeyance owing to financial stringency.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 22.</i>—Attention is invited to the remarks in the previous report.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 24.</i>—Attention is invited to the remark in the previous report. The third Census of Livestock was held throughout India, generally, in January, 1930. A considerably larger number of Indian States participated by holding their cattle census simultaneously with British Provinces.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 25.</i>—The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research was requested to place before the next meeting of the Animal Husbandry Wing of the Board of Agriculture the question of reclassifying the heads under which livestock returns are now made. No meeting of the Animal Husbandry Wing took place during the year.</p>

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CHAPTER XVIII.—Statistics—concl.		
56. Recommendation 32 (para. 538).	Imperial Agronomist, Pusa Institute.	In his scheme for the reorganisation of the Pusa Institute, Dr. Keen, late Director, recommended the abolition of the post of Agronomist, as he considered it quite unsuitable for the work done at the Institute. He suggested that a Class II post should be created instead, to which a Statistician, with high qualifications in mathematics, should be appointed, whose main duty would be to apply statistical methods to field experiments. The Government of India accepted these recommendations and orders abolishing the post of Agronomist issued in December, 1931.
57. Recommendations 34-35 (para. 539).	Constitution of a separate Department of Statistics.	Certain schemes for the expansion and improvement of economic statistics have been undertaken and the question of establishing a separate Department of Statistics has been considered to some extent but further consideration has had to be postponed till the financial situation improves.
58. Recommendation 36 (para. 540).	International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.	Attention is invited to the remarks in the previous reports. The position remains unchanged.
CHAPTER XIX.—Agricultural Services.		
59. Recommendation 19 (para. 555).	Placing of officers of the Indian Agricultural Service and of the Superior Provincial Agricultural Services on an age for age equality with officers of other Services of similar standing.	The position is as stated in the first report.
60. Recommendation 23 (paras. 558-559).	Relations of Research Workers in India with Research Workers abroad.	Attention is invited to the remarks in the previous report.
61. Recommendations 32-45 (paras. 563-566).	Central Agricultural Research Service.	It has since been decided that before formulating policies in regard to a Central Agricultural Research Service it would be better to await (i) a more definite indication of the position of the subject of 'Agriculture' and 'Agricultural Research' under the new constitution for India, and (ii) the decision of local Governments in regard to the revised scales of salaries and the revised conditions of service for new entrants to provincial agricultural services.
62. Recommendation 46 (para. 567).	Cost of Visits paid by the Pusa Staff to the Provinces.	Attention is invited to the remarks in the first report.

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CHAPTER XX.—Miscellaneous.	63. Recommendations 1-5 (paras. 572-573).	<p><i>Ajmer-Merwara.</i>—Owing to financial conditions it was not found possible to provide any funds for the agricultural, veterinary and co-operative development of this Province during 1931-32. The local Administration was, however, told that the Government of India were in complete agreement with its view that the first essential was that the Province should have a qualified agricultural officer of its own and that it should develop a programme of expansion in conformity with his advice after he <i>had gained local experience and studied the somewhat peculiar conditions of the Province.</i> It was suggested that efforts should be made to obtain a suitable senior experienced officer of the provincial agricultural service for this purpose and that proposals to this end should be submitted in due course. No action, however, could be taken on this suggestion owing to continued financial stringency.</p> <p><i>Baluchistan.</i>—Attention is invited to the remarks in the previous report. Owing to adverse financial conditions it was not found possible to provide funds in the 1931-32 budget for certain additional temporary staff required for the agricultural department in Baluchistan.</p> <p><i>North-West Frontier Province—Agricultural Department.</i>—In connection with the proposals of the local Administration for the expansion of the agricultural department it was decided that before any extensive programme of agricultural development is embarked upon, the Agricultural Expert to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research should visit the Province to review the situation as a whole and advise the Development Commissioner in regard to the framing of detailed proposals. Meanwhile, a provision of Rs. 13,000 was made in the budget for 1931-32 to meet the cost of additional subordinate agricultural staff and equipment, etc.</p> <p><i>Civil Veterinary Department.</i>—In connection with the development of this department a sum of Rs. 15,000 was provided to meet the cost of four additional veterinary assistant surgeons, equipment, etc., and for grants-in-aid to district boards for cattle breeding. The four scholarships for training of candidates for the subordinate veterinary service, referred to in the previous report, were also sanctioned with effect from the middle of September, 1931.</p> <p><i>Co-operative Department.</i>—A provision of Rs. 13,900 was also made in the budget for 1931-32 to meet the cost of additional staff required for the development of this department.</p> <p><i>Andamans.</i>—The question of reorganisation of the agricultural department in the Andamans was not proceeded with on account of financial stringency.</p>

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CHAPTER XX.—Miscellaneous— <i>contd.</i>		<p><i>General remarks.</i>—In connection with the general question of the supervision which should be exercised over agricultural and veterinary organisations in the Minor Administrations, the Royal Commission on Agriculture recommended that the Director of Agriculture and the Director of Veterinary Services of the neighbouring major Province should be appointed advisers to the head of the minor Province concerned and should visit that province occasionally. The Government of India, after careful examination of this recommendation have come to the conclusion that, except in the special cases of North-West Frontier Province and the Delhi Province, the arrangement proposed is open to the objection that it would be impossible for the Directors to devote sufficient attention to the needs of the minor Province and is not, therefore likely to prove a suitable one. Minor Administrations already have the fullest liberty to ask for the assistance of the experts of the Imperial Institutes at Pusa and Muktesar and of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. The Government of India consider that this should provide all the assistance they require in dealing with their agricultural and veterinary problems. The Minor Administrations have been informed accordingly.</p>
64. Recommendation 9 (para. 575).	Co-operation of Indian States in Agricultural (including Veterinary) and Co-operative matters.	The position is as stated in the previous reports.
65. Recommendations 13-15 (para. 578).	The International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.	Attention is invited to the remarks in the previous report.
		The High Commissioner for India in London has been appointed as India's representative on the Permanent Committee of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.
66. Recommendation 11 (para. 577).	Agricultural Meteorology.	In view of financial stringency the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has amended the scheme for the study of agricultural meteorology, referred to in the previous reports, and the cost has been reduced from Rs. 2,05,000 spread over five years to Rs. 56,019 spread over three years.

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CHAPTER XX.—Miscellaneous—concl. 67. Recommendations 16 & 17 (para. 579).	Imperial Institute, London	<p>Attention is invited to the remarks in the previous report.</p> <p>A consolidated list, showing the additional official authorities whom Provincial Governments had suggested for inclusion in the free distribution list of the bulletin of the Institute, was forwarded to the latter, but in view of its present financial position the Institute did not find it possible to supply copies free to them but agreed to send them complimentary copies of the current issue with an invitation to become regular subscribers. Local Governments and Administrations were informed accordingly.</p> <p>As regards the recommendation concerning the re-organisation of the Indian Gallery at the Imperial Institute and renewing the subscription for its maintenance, attention is invited to the remarks in the first report. At the Imperial Conference held in London in 1930, the financial position of the Imperial Institute came under consideration and it was found that the work of the Institute on the then existing scale could not be carried on unless the contributory Governments of the Empire increased their contributions. The recommendation was that if the extra money required could not be found, the Exhibition Galleries presented the one field where economy might be least regrettable. In the light of the decision of 1928, detailed in the first report, the Government of India have acquiesced in this view.</p>

